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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

516

DESP. NO.

March 21, 1960

DATE

APR 25 1960

FROM : Embassy MOSCOW

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

REF

For Dept	ACTION	DEPT.
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3/17		RM/R-2 AIR-5, S/SA-1, C-4-5, S/240, RES-5, GE-1, SA-2
		CIA-15, OSD-4, ARMY-4, NAVY-3, AIR-6, FBI-1

SUBJECT: Third Congress of the Geographical Society of the USSR

The Embassy transmits as enclosures to this despatch a report on the Third Congress of the Geographical Society of the USSR (January 30-February 7, 1960). This information was compiled by a well-known American geographer and a British geography exchange student who attended the meetings. In addition to foreign participants mentioned, it was learned that the GPR was invited to participate but did not attend nor acknowledge the invitation.

Also enclosed are a list of Soviet geographers who attended a Moscow reception given for the American Professor by the reporting officer and a short summary of discussions between the representative of the Association of American Geographers and the Chairman of the National Committee of Soviet Geographers, Academician I.P. GIK-SIMON, on the exchange of Scientific Geographic Delegations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

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For the Ambassador:

*Boris H. Klosson*

Boris H. Klosson  
Counselor for Political Affairs

Enclosures:

(9) As listed in Table of Contents.

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discussion periods of four to five hours each, in which about fifty persons made longer or shorter comments on the papers, the topic, or related subjects. Attendance at plenary sessions was about six hundred, at sectional discussion meetings fifty to two hundred.

In a somewhat lighter vein were a series of five popular lectures by Soviet geographers on countries recently visited, five general accounts of geographic expeditions, and a number of geographic films.

A remarkable feature of the meetings was a series of forty-five exhibits, which portrayed in great detail the activities and publications of the society, of its many widely distributed branches, and also of other leading centers of geographic research, such as the Institute of Geography of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Geography Faculty of Moscow University. Particularly impressive was one display of about six hundred recent books and monographs on the physical and economic geography of the Soviet Union and its constituent regions. These books arranged by topic and by region revealed dramatically the tremendous wealth of Russian geographical material now available on the Soviet Union.

The present officers were re-elected for new five-year terms: E. N. PAVLOVSKII, president; S. V. Kalesnik, vice-president; and I. P. Gerasimov, vice-president. It is anticipated that the next congress will be held five years hence.

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I was favorably impressed by the following:

(1) The organization of the conference around six major themes or problems of broad scientific and practical importance.

(2) The careful preparation of papers of broad scope and their publication in advance of the congress. Thus delegates or guests had the opportunity to read before the Congress the papers of particular interest to them, or to reread such papers during the meetings in the light of the evolving discussion.

(3) The wide democratic participation in the congress. For example, in the discussion of the papers on the economic regionalization of the Soviet Union 36 different geographers participated while I was present (and unfortunately I missed part of the discussion). These came from Irkutsk, Perm, Syktyvkar, Alma Ata, Frunze, Baku, Erevan, Tbilisi, Rostov-on-Don, Odessa, Lvov, Kharkov, Riga, and Voronezh, as well as from Kiev, Leningrad, and Moscow. Foreign guests from Warszawa, Praha, Budapest, Sofia, and Chicago also participated in these same discussions.

(4) The wealth and interest of the exhibitions. About 45 different exhibits prepared by the filiali and otdeli of the society and by other research or educational institutions presented in rich detail the important scientific work and publications of geographic centers spread across the broad expanses of the Soviet Union. I was also deeply impressed by the exhibit of about six hundred books on the geography of the Soviet Union and its various regions. Certainly there is a great literature available to the teacher and student of geography of the Soviet Union!

(5) The increasing international role of Soviet geographers, as reported by Academician I. P. Gerasimov in the opening session of the Congress. In the five years since the 2nd Congress of the Geographical Society of the USSR in Moscow in 1955, Soviet geographers have attended international conferences in many countries and have travelled widely. At the same time many geographers from other lands have enjoyed the hospitality of the Soviet Union. The USSR has become a member of the International Geographical Union, has established a national committee of Soviet geographers, and now participates in the work of several of the commissions of the International Geographical Union. I was interested particularly in the growing international ties of Soviet geography as evidenced by the participation in the Congress of guests from three English-speaking countries: England, Canada, and the United States.

(6) The widespread activity of the Society as reported by Vice-president S. V. Kalesnik at the opening session. A society of ten thousand members with 125 filiali, otdeli, and podotdeli is a powerful instrument for the discovery and dissemination of geographical knowledge.

Initially the following features of the Congress struck me less favorably:

(1) The paucity of concrete material. Speakers tended to talk about their work rather than present the work itself. This characteristic was perhaps partly inherent in the organization of the Congress around broad general themes with discussions of general directions in which scientific work is trending or should

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In the discussion of problems of geography in the elementary and secondary schools I also noted that your problems are similar to ours in that some diversity of opinion exists, with geographers holding the view that more time should be devoted to geography and with school administrators, faced with the demands of many subjects and with other problems, unable to see how even as much time can be devoted to geography as at present.

I was interested in the rich variety of personalities at the congress, in the manifestations of regional pride, in the diversity of scientific specialties represented, and in the broad spectrum of activities and interests from popular writing, to school teaching, to university teaching and research, to highly specialized research in institutes.

The opportunity for me to attend the 3rd Congress of the Geographical Society of the USSR was very welcome and I shall carry with me rich memories not only of the scientific work of the Congress but also of the kindly and warm hospitality extended to me by my Soviet colleagues.

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GUR'IANOVA, Efraksia Federovna, Zoologicheskii Institut  
 DAVITAIA, Feofan Farnesovich, Deputy Director, Glavnoe Upravlenie Gidrometeorologicheskoi Sluzhby SSSR, Moscow  
 DARINSKII, Anatolii Viktorovich, Leningrad, Pedagogicheskii Institut imeni Gerzena  
 \*DEMIN, Leonid Aleksandrovich, Leningrad, Admiral, Editor, Morskoi Atlas  
 DUMITRASHKO, Natal'ia Vladimirovna, Moscow, Institut Geografii Akademii Nauk SSSR  
 ZEREMOV, Georgii Konstantinovich, Deputy Director, Muzei Zemlevedeniia, Moskovskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet  
 ERMOLAEV, Mikhail Mikhailovich, Leningrad, Universitet  
 ZHONGOLOVICH, Ivan Danilovich, Leningrad, Institut Teoreticheskoi Astronomii  
 ISACHENKO, Anatolii Grigor'evich, Leningrad, Universitet  
 \*KALESNIK, Stanislav Vikentevich, Chlen-Korrespondent Akademii Nauk, Leningrad, Universitet  
 KELL', Nikolai Georgievich, Chlen-Korrespondent Akademii Nauk, Leningrad, Laboratoriia Aerometodov  
 KALININ, Fedor Pavlovich, Moscow, Teacher of geography in a secondary school  
 KOMKOV, Anatolii Markovich, Cartographer  
 \*KONSTANTINOV, Oleg Arkad'evich, Financial-Economics Institute, Leningrad  
 KOSTITS, Igor' Borisovich, Leningrad, Cartographer  
 MURZAEV, Eduard Makarovich, Moscow, Deputy Director, Institut Geografii Akademii Nauk SSSR  
 \*OBRUCHEV, Sergei Vladimirovich, Chlen-korrespondent Akademii Nauk, Leningrad, Laboratoriia Prikambrii (?) Akademii Nauk SSSR  
 ORLOV, Boris Pavlovich, Academician, Moscow, Akademiia Pedagogicheskikh Nauk RSFSR  
 PAPANIN, Ivan Dmitrievich, Hero of the Soviet Union (twice), Akademiia Nauk SSSR  
 PETROV, Mikhail Platonovich, Academician, Leningrad, Universitet  
 POKSHISHEVSKII, Vadim Viacheslavovich, Moscow, Institut Geografii Akademii Nauk SSSR  
 \*RODIN, Leonid Efimovich, Botanicheskii Institut Akademii Nauk SSSR  
 RIABCHIKOV, Aleksandr Maksimovich, Moscow, Dean, Geography Faculty Moskovskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet  
 SALISHCHEV, Konstantin Aleksceovich, Moscow, Moskovskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet  
 SAUSHKIN, Iulian Glebovich, Moscow, Moskovskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet  
 SEMEVSKII, Boris Nikolaevich, Leningrad, Universitet  
 SNEZHINSKII, Vladimir Appolinar'evich, Leningrad, Voennaia Morskaiia Akademiia  
 SOKOLOV, Nikolai Nikolaevich, Leningrad, Laboratoriia Aerometodov  
 SOLOV'EV, Aleksandr Ivanovich, Moscow, Moskovskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet  
 SOCHAVA, Viktor Borisovich, Chlen-Korrespondent AN SSSR, Director, Institut Geografii Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka AN SSSR, Irkutsk  
 \*SHVEDE, Evgenii Evgen'evich, Admiral, Voennaia Morskaiia Akademiia, Leningrad  
 SHOSHIN, Aleksei Alekseevich, Voennaia Meditsinskaiia Akademiia  
 IOSHENKO, Artemii Pavlovich, retired cartographer (projections)  
 \*PAVLOVSKII, Evgenii Nikanorovich, Academician, Director Zoologicheskii Institut AN SSSR



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**BORISEVICH**, Dmitrii Vasilevich. Geomorphologist. In section for physical geography for Referativnyi Zhurnal: Geografii. Earlier in Geological Institute (or Ministry?). Has spent many years in Urals, also time in field in Caucasus and the Sayany, along the southern boundary of Siberia.

**TIURIN**, Viktor Nikolaevich. gorod Kirov, oblas Kirov, Ul. Svebody? d. 122, kv. 407. Kirovskii pedinstitut, Kafedra ekonomicheskoi geografii.

**MEL'KHEEV**, Matvei Nikolaevich. Irkutskii Universitet.

**AMANIKOV**, Durdy. Turkmenskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet? Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya SSR.

**KHAIDAROVA**, Rozziakhon. Filial Tadzhikskogo, Geograficheskogo Obshchestvo. g. Stalinabad, Tadzhikskaya SSR.

**MASLOV**, Mikhail. Kafedra Ekonomicheskoi Geografii, Universitet, Ufa.

**ALIEV**, Cadi (Hadi). Azerbaidzhaniskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, Baku.

**GVELESIANI**, Georgii Grigor'evich, Zav. otделом ekonomicheskoi geografii, Dotsent Institut Geografii Akademii Nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, ul. Shmo Chigadze? 8, Tbilisi, Gruzinskaya SSR.

**DZHAOSHVILI**, V (akhtam?), SH(alvovich), Starshii nauchnyi sotrudnik. Tbilisi (address as above). Paper of classification of cities in Georgia.

**KVERENGKHILADZE**, Roman IL'ich. Mladshii nauchnyi sotrudnik. Tbilisi. Same address.

**BARZDZUIS**, Vinca. Institut usovershentstvo uchitelei, Vilniu. (Institute for correspondence teaching of teachers).

**PIARTLE**, Konstantin Petrovich. Formerly in chair of economic geography at Kiev State University, but now retired. His successor is Dibrova.

**ALLAKHVERDOVA**, Emma Borisovna. Btoroi krasnoarmeiskii pereulok d. 3, kv. 21, Kaluga. (Student of Kocharian, now of Erevan, when he taught in Tashkent).

**KORZHOV**, Nikolai Ivanovich. Dotsent. Zav. Kaf. Ekonomicheskii Geografii. Universitet, Voronezh.

**MIL'KOV**, Fedor Nikolaevich, Professor Voronezhskogo Universiteta. Zav. kafedri Fizicheskoi geografii, Voronezh.

**BEVZ?**, Nikolai Sidorovich. Dotsent.

**ORFANOV**, Ivan Konstantinovich. Pedagogicheskii Institut, Gorkii.

**ILINICH**, Iurii, Section of Geography of Peoples Democracies, Geograficheskii Fakul'tet, Moskovskii Gosudarstvennyi Institut. (Speaks Polish and therefore with Leszczyski at Kiev as translator).

**MURZAEV**, Edvard. Deputy director, Institute of Geography, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow.

**GVOZDETSKII**, Nikolai Andreevich, Dept. of Physical Geography of the USSR, Geography Faculty, Moscow State University.

**EFREMOV**, Iurii Konstantinovich, Deputy Director, Museum of Earth Sciences in Moscow State University.

**STEPANOV**, Petr Nikolaevich, Department of Economic Geography, Geography Faculty, Moscow State University.

**JAUNPUTNINS**, Aleksandre. P. Box 80, Riga, Latvian SSR. Member of scientific council of Geographical Society of the USSR. Chair of physical geography, University of Riga.

**PETROV**, Mikhail Platonovich, Academician, Akademii nauk Turkmen SSR, Professor, Dr. biologicheskikh nauk, Geograficheskii Fakul'tet, Universitet, Krasnaya ulitsa 60, Leningrad, or Ulitsa Gogola 15, Ashkhabad, Turkmen SSR, USSR. Moving Sands.

**TSIS'**, Petr Nikolaevich, Geograficheskii Fakul'tet, Universitet, L'vov, USSR.

**GOGOLEV**, Ivan Nikolaevich, " , (maps of physical regions of Ukraine).

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**MELNIK, Viktor Ivanovich**, Institut Geologii, Ukrainskaia Akademiia Nauk, Ulitsa  
 Lenina, Kiev. (work on quaternary).  
**BUDYKO, Mikail Ivanovich** (heat and water balance, chairman of this section at  
 the congress).  
**BEREZINA, Iulia**. Institut Kitaivedenia Akademiia Nauk SSSR. (works on geography  
 of China). Moskva,  
**PUGACHEV,** Asst. to Voronov, Secy, Geograficheskoi Obshchestvo SSSR.

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GRILENKOV,  
RUBINSSTEIN,

hydrologist

Main geophysical observatory, editor of Atlas of Climates  
of USSR (a very short woman).

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## SERIAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE USSR, 1955-1959

By the central society in Leningrad

Izvestia Vsesoiuznogo Geograficheskogo obshchestva, tomy 87-91, 1955-1959. 6 nos in each vol.

Zapiskii Geograficheskogo obshchestva SSSR, novaiia seriia tomy 16-20, 1957-in press. Geograficheskii sbornik, 5-13 (1955-1959)

Inform. biulleten' Fenologicheskogo sektora Geograficheskogo ob-va SSSR, vyp. 1-10, 1956-1959.

By filiali and otdely of the society:

Amurskii otdel. Plakat-gazeta "Amurskii kraeved", 1958, 1959

Bashkirskii filial. Zapiski Bashkirskogo filiala Geograficheskogo obshchestva, vyp. 1, 1957

Belorusskii filial. Voprosy geografii Belorussii, tom 1, in press

Buriatskii filial. Kraevedchesk. sbornik. vyp 1-4, 1957-1959

Vologodskii otdel. Vologodskii kraj, vyp. 1, 1959

Voronezhskii otdel. Izvestia Voronezhskogo otdela Geograf. ob-va. vyp. 1-2, 1957, 1959.

Vostochno-Sibirskii otdel. Izvestia Vost.-Sib. otdela Geografich. ob-va. t. 58, 1955 t. 59 in press.

Gruzinskii filial. Trudy Geografich. ob-va Gruzinskoi SSR. t. 3, 1958, tt. 4-5, 1959.

Zapadno-Kazakhstanskii otdel. Nauchnye zapiski Zapadno-Kazakhstanskogo otdela. vyp. 7-11, 1956-8.

Kazakhskii filial. Voprosy geografii Kazakhstana, vyp 1-5, 1955-1959.

Komi filial. Izvestia Komi filiala Geografich. ob-va, 1-5, 1955-1959.

Kirgizskii filial. Izvestia Kirgizskogo filiala Geograficheskogo ob-va, vyp. 1, 1959

Krymskii otdel. Izvestia Krymskogo otdela Geograficheskogo ob-va, vyp 4-5, 1957-1958.

Klakhinskii otdel. Plaket-gazeta "Klakhinskii kraeved" ca. 1956

Litovskii otdel. Geograficheskii sbornik, t. 1-2, 1958-1959

Moskovskii filial. Voprosy geografii, 37, 1955; 38-39, 1956; 40-41, 1957; 42-44, 1958; 45-47, 1959.

Novozybkovskii otdel. Izvestia Novozybkovskogo otdela Geograf. obshchestva, vyp. 1, 1958.

Novosibirskii otdel. Izvestia Novosibirskogo otdela Geograf. ob-va. vyp. 1-4, 1957-1959.

Omskii otdel. Izvestia Omskogo otdela Geograf. ob-va. vyp. 1-2, 1956, 1958, 3 in press 1 (9); 2 (9); 3 (10).

Permskii otdel. Doklady Permskogo otdela Geograf. ob-va. vyp. 1, 1959

Priamurskii filial. Voprosy geografii Dal'nego Vostoka vyp. 2-3, 1955-1956.

Amurskii sbornik, vyp. 1, 1959 (new edition).

Tadzhikskii filial. Sbornik statei Tadzhikskogo filiala Geograf. ob-va, vyp. 1, 1959

Tomskii otdel. Voprosy geografii Sibiri, vyp. 4, in press

Turkmenskii filial. Trudy Turkmeneskogo Geograf. ob-va, T. 1, 1958, T. 2, in press

Uzbekskii filial. Izvestia Uzbekistanskogo filiala Geograf. ob-va. t. 1-3, 1955-1957.

Ukrainskii filial. Geograficheskii sbornik, vyp. 1-2, 1956-1957

Ural'skii otdel (filial). Uchenye zapiski Ural'skogo otdela Geograf. ob-va vyp. 2, 1955.

Uchenye zapiski Ural'skogo filiala Geograf. ob-va, vyp. 3, in press.

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From

**SOVIET GEOGRAPHERS ATTENDING RECEPTION**

**February 12, 1960**

**Moscow**

**Dr. F. F. DAVITAYA (and Mrs.)**  
Glavnoe Upravleniye  
Gidrometeorologicheskoy Sluzhby

**Dr. A. N. FORMOZOV (and Mrs.)**  
Institute of Geography  
Academy of Sciences USSR

**Academician I. P. GERASIMOV (and Mrs.)**

**Mr. M. B. GORJUNG (and Mrs.)**

**Prof. V. V. POKSHISHEVSKY (and Mrs.)**

**Prof. U. G. SAUSHKIN**  
Geography Faculty  
State University of Moscow

**Dr. E. M. MURZAEV (and Mrs.)**  
Institute of Geography  
Academy of Sciences USSR

**Prof. I. M. MAYERGOZ (and Mrs.)**  
Geographical Faculty  
Moscow State University

**The following two were invited but did not attend:**

**Prof. K. A. SALISHCHEV (and Mrs.)**  
Geography Faculty  
State University of Moscow

**Dr. B. L. DZERDZEYEVSKIY (and Mrs.)**  
Institute of Geography  
Academy of Sciences USSR

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III. For the realization of this program, the American side will consider the possibility of organizing an itinerary for the Soviet delegation in the United States, amounting to about 8,000 kilometers (predominantly by air) along approximately the following lines:

1. New York. American Geographical Society (geographical exploration and publication).
2. Washington. Department of Agriculture: soil geography and survey and programs to combat soil erosion; land use mapping; classification of types of farms. Agricultural research station at Beltsville, Md. Department of Commerce: Geography Division of the Bureau of the Census; Area Development Branch for regional development programs for small industries; Weather Bureau (for climatology). Department of the Interior: Division of Geography; Geological Survey for hydrology, geomorphology, economic geology; General Land Office for management of arid grazing lands; Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation projects. Forest Service for forestry and recreation. National Park Service for conservation of natural beauties and its 10-year plan. War Department, Corps of Engineers for navigation and flood control of rivers. Library of Congress, Map Division and Chair of Geography. Various cartographic agencies depending on time and interest.
3. Chicago. University of Chicago (private graduate education). Problems of city planning and work by geographers in city planning. Manufacturing (iron and steel, machinery, food products, printing). Problems of urban transportation and highway construction. Railroads. Airlines. Buses. Chicago Natural History Museum.
4. Madison, Wisconsin. University of Wisconsin. State University. State capital. Conservation of natural resources. Research in geography and climatology. State agricultural research station.
5. Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. Geysers, canyons, animal and plant life. The oldest national park. Possibly Grand Teton National Park.
6. Salt Lake City. Smaller state university. Study of irrigation, both old small-scale cooperative systems and large federal projects. Dry farming. Research on and regulation of grazing lands. Mining and smelting. (cf. Central Asia).
7. Denver. Western center of Federal agencies dealing with Federal lands. Rocky Mountain National Park. Irrigation. Grazing. Forestry.
8. Tennessee Valley Authority. Visit to a planned comprehensive regional development of water power, erosion control, navigation, flood control, and re-development of rural life.
9. Washington, D. C. Further conferences with selected specialized offices.
10. New York.

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10. Tashkent-Stalingrad by air.

11. Stalingrad. Visit of Stalingrad hydro-electric power station. Volga-Don Canal.

12. Moscow. Visit of scientific establishments.

VI. Both sides note that the above-mentioned programs have a preliminary character and are proposed as a base for further consideration, concurrence (agreement), and approval. Definite proposals with exact itineraries, points to be visited, and time tables are to be presented by each side (by the American side for the visit on the territory of the United States; by the Soviet side for the visit on the territory of the USSR) not later than two to three months before the departure of each delegation. The composition of each delegation will be communicated to the other side one month before the departure of the delegation.

VII. On the suggestion of the American side, the desirable periods for the exchange of delegations shall be: for the visit of the Soviet delegation to the United States, the second quarter of 1960; for the visit of the American delegation to the Soviet Union, the third quarter of 1960.

VIII. With respect to payment of expenses the American side proposes that each country shall pay for the expenses of its own delegation and the Soviet side proposes that expenses within each country shall be borne by the inviting country but that expenses of travel between the two countries shall be borne by the invited country.

Professor Chauncy D. Harris /s/

Academician I. P. Gerasimov /s/

Moscow, February 12, 1960.

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## THE THIRD CONGRESS OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE SOVIET UNION

National meetings of Soviet geographers have been held at intervals of several years by the Geographical Society of the Soviet Union. The first post-war meeting was in Leningrad in 1947, the second in Moscow in 1955, and the third in Kiev in 1960 from January 30 to February 7. At the third congress there were 231 official delegates, each elected locally to represent forty members of the society, 382 other participants from the Soviet Union (excluding Kiev), 14 foreign participants, and about 500 students and other geographers from Kiev itself. Of the official delegates 85 percent were teachers in institutions of higher learning or research workers in specialized institutes; the other 15 percent were in secondary schools, industry, or retired.

S. V. KALESNIK reported at the opening session on the varied activities of the society. Its ten thousand members are distributed among 125 regional subdivisions or branches. The largest of these are the central organization in Leningrad with 1240 members, the Moscow branch with 1519, and the Geographical Society of Georgia with 1207. The main organization has a substantial publication program. In addition thirty of the regional divisions publish their own geographical series. Since the last quinquennial general congress in 1955, the society and its branches have sponsored 46 regional or specialized national meetings. Among the more notable of these are four symposia on landscape analysis, three All-Urals geographical congresses, and one meeting for the geographers of Siberia and the Far East.

I. P. GERASIMOV reported, also at the opening session, on the expanding international ties of Soviet geography during the last five years. This period has witnessed increasing collaboration of Soviet geographers with colleagues in other lands, in international conferences, in work of the International Geographical Union, through travel by Soviet geographers in other countries or of foreign geographers in the Soviet Union. Symptomatic of the enlarging area of contact is the differing structure of foreign participation in 1955 and 1960. In 1955 all foreign guests came from the peoples democracies (except for two from India). In 1960 nearly half of the foreign participants came from other areas, including 1 from England, 2 from Canada, and 2 from the United States.

The basic work of the congress was the discussion of six major topics: (1) the role of geography in the study, utilization, protection, and renewal of natural resources, K. A. SALISHCHEV, chairman; (2) economic regionalization of the Soviet Union, O. A. KONSTANTINOV, chairman; (3) natural (physical-geographic) regionalization of the Soviet Union for the purposes of agriculture, F. F. DAVITAIA, chairman; (4) general theory and practical application of the methods of landscape analysis, S. V. Kalesnik, chairman; (5) the moisture and heat regime of the surface of the earth, M. I. BUDYKO, chairman; and (6) geography in secondary schools and colleges in relation to reforms of education, A. S. KHARCHENKO, chairman.

The papers were printed in advance and were distributed to participants on arrival at the meeting. The authors of the 41 basic papers presented oral summaries of these papers in six plenary sessions, each devoted to one of the above topics. Subsequent extensive discussions were carried on in sectional meetings, held concurrently. For example, six prepared papers on economic regionalization of the USSR were summarized in a plenary session, which was followed by four daily

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IMPRESSIONS BY A FOREIGN GEOGRAPHER OF THE THIRD CONGRESS OF THE  
 GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE USSR IN KIEV,  
 JANUARY 30-FEBRUARY 7, 1960

First of all, I wish to thank the Geographical Society of the USSR for the gracious invitation to attend the Third Congress of the Society. I brought with me greetings from many colleagues to the Society and to all geographers of the Soviet Union.

I welcomed the opportunity to participate in the important scientific discussions carried on in the all-union congress of Soviet geographers. Other national groups have similar meetings. American geographers in the Association of American Geographers have held annual scientific meetings since 1904 when the Association was founded by William Morris DAVIS. Emmanuel de MARTONNE organized the annual French inter-university geographical excursion, also beginning in the year 1904. British geographers have met annually since 1933 in the Institute of British Geographers and earlier in other associations. Italian geographers have assembled every few years since 1892 and German geographers usually every two years since 1881. In each of these other countries a certain dualism exists in the organization of geography. Geographical societies, such as the American Geographical Society in New York or the Royal Geographical Society in London, are separate from the main professional organizations which limit their membership to geographers who are mainly engaged in university teaching or research in geography. In the Soviet Union, however, the venerable Geographical Society has become affiliated with the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and has provided the organizational home for professional geographers.

It is desirable that, from time to time, we participate in each other's congresses. Geography is distinctive among the sciences in that geographers of each country make a unique contribution to the entire field, at the very minimum specific information on their own country. Geographers the world around are brothers with common scientific aims which transcend the boundaries of individual countries. International ties are important, just as are national ones. Distances illustrate this theme. Some parts of the Americas are farther from Chicago than are parts of the Soviet Union. Thus my trip from Chicago to Rio de Janeiro in 1956 to the 18th International Geographical Congress was as long as my trip from Chicago to Kiev to attend the Third Congress of the Geographical Society of the USSR. It was at Rio de Janeiro where with great pleasure I first became personally acquainted with a number of leading Soviet geographers. On the other hand, a Soviet geographer from Vladivostok would travel almost as far to reach Kiev as would one from New York City.

The international geographical congresses are of great importance in promoting collaboration among geographers of all countries. For that reason I hope that many Soviet geographers will be able to participate in the 19th International Geographical Congress to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, in August of this year.

Attendance at the Third Congress of the Geographical Society of the USSR was for me a rich experience, from which I carry away many impressions. At the suggestion of Academician I. P. Gerasimov, I am glad to share these impressions with my Soviet colleagues.

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trend. Obviously a wealth of concrete work has been carried on by Soviet geographers as revealed in the exhibits and in the publications. Nevertheless, I did very much miss in the general papers the sort of detailed presentation of specific research results which feature most of the geographic meetings which I have attended in other parts of the world.

(2) The absence of slides (diapositives). In the general sessions most of the audience could not see the maps presented. Slides, widely used in scientific meetings, are a tool for making clear to the entire audience the specific data, features, or distributions being discussed by the author of a paper. The absence of such slides was partly inherent in the general nature of the papers. I realize also that some of the maps were on exhibit where any interested person could study them after hearing the paper. Furthermore, the showing of slides would have been difficult in a large auditorium with many windows. Nevertheless, maps on slides would have clarified some of the points under discussion.

(3) The long intervals between meetings. At first I was struck by the infrequency of national meetings of Soviet geographers, only once in five years, whereas in many other countries such meetings are held every year or two. On further reflection, however, I realized that the meetings of the Geographical Society of the USSR are somewhat different from other national scientific meetings in that they combine official business by elected delegates with general scientific discussions. I finally realized the wisdom of having the general national meeting only once in several years and in supplementing these general meetings by much more frequent specialized meetings either on regional problems (as on Siberia and the Far East) or on topical problems (such as Landshaftovedenie), in which persons actively working on these specific topics can present more concrete material to smaller groups.

(4) The absence of excursions before or after or during the Congress. An excursion in Kiev itself was both interesting and welcome. The temperature on the day of that excursion amply demonstrated that January and February are not well suited for prolonged excursions. Here again, I realize that the holding of the 19th International Geographical Congress in the summer of 1960 made inadvisable the holding of the 3rd Congress of the Geographical Society of the USSR during the summer season in this year.

(5) The length of the discussions. It seemed to me that at times the discussions were overlong. The main points had all been made well before the closing of the discussion. Obviously some conflict exists between the desirability of economizing on the time of the participants on one hand and the need to provide for the fullest possible participation of delegates and guests on the other.

Some features of the meeting reminded me of my own national meetings. Some speakers had far more material than could possibly be presented in the time allotted to them and consequently either spoke too rapidly or missed making some of their important points, or both. Others spoke with great clarity, precision, and economy. A few talked somewhat too long and had to be stopped. As with us, a few did not confine their comments to the subject.

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## SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE USSR

The scientific council is elected by secret ballot with 225 delegates voting. The slate of the nominating committee plus three nominations from the floor was printed with only names, Christian names, and patronymic. All of the slate of the nominating committee was elected, with the number of negative votes on the official slate varying from 1 to 40.

Each delegate to the congress represented 40 members in some branch.

The scientific council also includes ex officio the presidents of the geographical societies of each of the union republics, or 14 other members. The total is 60.

The presidium of nine members meets frequently and is the effective directing body. Internal administration is under Emel'ian Efimovich VORONOV, a member of the presidium and of the scientific council, but a full-time employee of the society. Others receive no pay for their services. Voronov has geographic training but is now a full-time administrator. He is aided by a general secretary.

Note: The only 2 members of the Scientific Council full members (academicians) of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR are Pavlovskii, the president, and Gerasimov, a vice-president. Kalesnik, the other vice-president is a corresponding member of the Academy.

Academician Orlov is a member of the Pedagogical Academy of the Russian Soviet Federated Republic (not the Academy of Sciences of the USSR) and Academician PETROV of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR (not the USSR).

Members of the Council Elected in Kiev, February 7, 1960

ARMAND, David L'vovich, Moscow. Institut Geografii Akademii Nauk SSSR  
 BELOV, Mikhail Ivanovich, Leningrad, Arkticheskii i Antarkticheskii Institut  
 BUDYKO, Mikhail Ivanovich, Director, Glavnaya Geofizicheskaya Observatoriya, Leningrad  
 BUNITSKII, Viktor Kharlampievich, Hero of the Soviet Union, Dean, Geography Faculty, Leningrad University, Leningrad.  
 BUIRLAKA, Petr Nikitich, Moscow, Director, Geografiz (Geographical Publishing House)  
 VARSANOV'EVA, Vera Aleksandrovna, Moscow, geologist, Moscow Society of Students of Nature (Moskovskoe Obshchestvo Ispytatel'nykh Prirody).  
 VOL'F, Mark Borisovich, Leningrad, Sel'sko-khoziastvennyi Institut  
 \*VORONOV, Emel'ian Efimovich, Leningrad, Scientific Secretary of the Geographical Society of the USSR  
 GAKKEL', Iakov Iakovlevich, Leningrad, Arkticheskii i Antarkticheskii Institut  
 GVOZDETSKII, Nikolai Andreevich, Moscow, Moskovskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet  
 \*GERASIMOV, Innokentii Petrovich, Academician, Moscow, Director, Institut Geografii Akademii Nauk SSSR

\*Members of the Presidium

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PERSONS MET IN KIEV, THIRD CONGRESS OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY  
 OF THE USSR, JAN. 30-FEB. 7, 1960

KROTOW, Vikton Aleksandrovich. Vice-director, Geographic Institute of Siberia and Far East, Irkutsk, of Academy of Sciences. President (or formerly?) of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Specialist in economic geography, Professor at Irkutsk University, where he delivers lectures on the economic geography of the peoples democracies.

VITIAZBA, Valentina Aleksandrovna, President of the Komi branch of the geographical society and editor of its proceedings.

LANGE, Konstantin Oktavievich. Institute of Geography, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, section on geomorphology. Specialist on shores or reservoirs. Also in the secretariat of the Academy of Sciences.

KANONNIKOV, Andrei Mikhailovich. Krasnodar, Pedagogicheskii Institut. Docent. Kafedra fizicheskoi geografii.

DZEKUN, Grigori A (Avksent'evich?). Zhurnalist. g. Tikhoretsk, Krasnodarskii Krai, Kuban'?

POLCHENKO, Vasilii Stefanovich. Prepodavatel' Geografii Srednei shkoly. Gorod Tikhoretsk, Krasnodarskii Krai. (Severnyi Kavkaz).

ROZHKOVSKII, Valengii Semenovich. Gorod Tikhoretsk, Krasnodarskii Krai. Railspolkom, Sekretar' Railspolkoma.

KORNIETS, Aleksandr Vasil'evich. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii Nauk Ukrainsoi SSR (guide on first Sunday, speaks English, studied geography at university, works in geomorphology, Quaternary period?)

BLAZHKO, Nina Ivanovna. Geograficheskii Fakul'tet, Universitet, Odessa. Works in urban geography. Was student of Saushkin in Moscow.

PANOV, Dmitrii Gennadievich. Ulitsa M. Gor'kogo, V 273, kv. 16, Rostov-na-Donu. In geography faculty of university. Wife, Ludmila Leonidovna Panova, speaks English is anxious for contacts.

MACHIKHLIN, Feodor Mikhailovich, Professor of Economic Geography, University of Kiev. (Was chairman of an evening dinner for students and faculty of University of Moscow. He only recently came to Kiev, i.e. a few years ago).

KRIUKOV, Pedagogicheskii Institut, Gorno-Altaiisk, Gorno-Altaiiska AO.

GIULI, Kasim Kiazimoglli. Direct, Institute of Geography, Azerbaidzhan SSR, President of the Geographical Society of Azerbaidzhan. Would be glad to have books on physical geography. Would like address of Taskin. Gave me reprint of an article on influence of changing level of Caspian Sea of the coast of Azerbaidzhan and oil production. Was a student in Moscow University.

OTORBAEV, Kaip, Otdel Geografii, Akademiia Nauk Kirgizskaia SSR. Frunze, Kirgizskaia SSR. Author of book on economic geography of Kirgizia.

EFREMOV, Iurii Konstantinovich. Muzei Zemlevedenie. Secretary, Moscow Branch, Geographical Society. At Moscow University 27th floor. Phone V9-30-11.

BULAVIN, Section of Economic Geography of Peoples Republics, Institute of Geography, Academy of Sciences of USSR. Thesis Iron and Steel of the US 1955. Working on Yugoslavia.

DARINSKII, A (naffi) Viktorovich. Leningradskii Pedagogicheskii Institut imeni Gerzena, Rukovoditel kafedra metodiki geografii. He gave me a copy of his book on methods of teaching geography.

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**JOKUMAS**, Petrusis, Geografijos katedra, Vilnius Valst Pedagoginis Institutas, Forkio gt., Vilnius, Litovskaia SSR. (home address: Varpus 3-4, Vilnius 7).

**KAVRISHVILLIA**, Ketevana Vissarionovna. ulitsa Chimadze 8, Institut geografii imeni Vakhushti, Akademia Nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, Tbilisi. (father was also a geographer.) (She gave me reprints of articles and of her father's book on physical regions of Georgia.)

**TSERETELI**, David Vissarionovich. Director, Institut Geografii imeni Vakhushti, Akademia Nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, ulitsa Chimadze 8, Tbilisi, Gruzinskaia SSR.

**RAMAN**, K. G. Riga (interested in soils and natural regions)

**BALASHOV**, K. N. Nauchni Sekretar' Murmanskogo Otdela Geografic eskogo Obshchestva SSSR, Kol'skii Filial Akademii Nauk SSSR, Novyi Gorod 61, Apatity, Murmanskiaia Oblast'.

**SOKOLOV**, Nikolai Il'ich, Briusovskii per. 9, No. 21, Moskva K-9. Komissia po izucheniiu karsa Akademii Nauk SSSR. Uchenyi Sekretar'. Doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, Professor. Starshi nauchnyi sotrudnik, Laboratoriia gidrogeologicheskikh problem Akademii nauk SSSR. (formerly Glavnyi geolog pro problema Angarstroii. Formerly polar worker carrying out research on Taimyr peninsula).

**TARMISTO**, Estonskaia Akademia Nauk, Institut Geografii, Tallinn, Estonskaia SSR. (trained as economist).

**BULANTUEV**, Bol'zhon Rinchinovich, Zav. otdelom ekonomiki i geografii, Buriatskii kompleksnyi institut Sibirskogo otdelenia, Akademii Nauk SSSR, Ulitsa Kirova 31, Ulan-Ude, Buryatskaia ASSR.

**ISACHENKO**, Anatoli Grigorevich, Geograficheskii Fakul'tet, Leningradskii Universitet, Krasnaia ulitsa 60, Leningrad, USSR. (mapping of physical geography).

**GAKKEL**, Ia. Ia. Scientific Research Institute of Arctic and Antarctic, Leningrad. (data on geomorphology of Arctic ocean basin). (Will be Stockholm)

**UTKIN**, Georgii Nikolaevich, Institut Geografii Akademii Nauk SSSR, Staromonetnyi pereulok 29, Moskva (Section of geography of capitalist countries).

**GADZHIL-ZADE**, Abdurakhim Matedilanevich. Institut geografii Akademii Nauk Adzherbaidzhanskoi SSR, Ulitsa 28go Aprelia, dom 23, Baku, Azerbaidzhanskaia SSR. (Home: ulitsa Chkalova 5, kv 22, Baku)

**VAREP**, Endel, dotsent, Kafedra geografii, Tartuskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, Tartu (in Estonia: Tartu riikliku ulikooli, geografia, kateedra, Vanemuise tan 47, Tartu).

**ARMAND**, D. L. Moscow (soil erosion in forest step.) First name: David.

**GVOZDETSKII**, Nikolai Andreevich, Professor, Department of physical geography of the USSR, Geograficheskii Fakul'tet, Moskovskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, Leninskie Gory, Moscow V-234.

**SHCHUKIN**, Ivan Semenovich, head, Department of geomorphology, Geograficheskii Fakul'tet, Moskovskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet

**PAPANIN**, I. D. Dr. Kontr-Admiral, Presidium Akademii Nauk SSSR (concerned with expeditions, Leninskii Prospekt (B. Kaluzhskaia) 14, Moscow. President of the Moscow branch of the Geographical Society.

**VORONOV**, Emilian Efimovich, Uchenyi Sekretar' Geograficheskogo Obshchestva, Pereulok Grivtsova 10, Leningrad-Tsentr.

**DIEROVO**, A. T. Kafedra Ekonomicheskoi Geografii, Geograficheskii Fakul'tet, Kievskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, Vladimirskaia Ulitsa 58, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR.



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PERSONS ON TRAIN FROM KIEV TO LENINGRAD AFTER THE THIRD CONGRESS  
 OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE USSR (Feb. 8-9, 1960)

**BALASHOV**, Konstantin Nikolaevich. Uchenyi sekretar' Murmanskogo otdela Vsesoiuznogo geograficheskogo obshchestva. Address: Kol'skii filial Akademii Nauk SSSR, Novyi gorod, Stantsia Apatity, Murmanskaya Oblast'. He apparently graduated from an institute for training explorers. He is a candidate in geographical sciences. His special field is hydrology and water power. He apparently helps work with various expeditions on the Kola peninsula. Incidentally he is a ping-pong player and was at one time champion of the Murmansk Oblast'?

**BALASHOVA**, Mrs. A very pleasant woman, his wife.

**KODES**, Iraida Ivanovna. Head of the map department (Zavedushchaia otdela karta), Leningrad public library (Publichnaya biblioteka Leningrada). This is the largest general public map collection in the Soviet Union and has more than 100,000 series. She would like to be in contact with American map librarians. She has exchanged some correspondence with W. W. Ristow. She is particularly interested in exchanging information on procedures and methods of map libraries. She has 13 professional workers on her staff. This map library, 150 years old, is generally said to have the best collection of historical maps, since the Lenin Library in Moscow is weaker on the pre-Soviet maps.

**SOCHAVA**, Viktor Borisovich. Director of the newly created Institut Geografii Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka in Irkutsk. This is under the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He now lives in Leningrad but will soon move to Irkutsk.

**SEMEVSKII**, Boris Nikolaevich, Professor of Economic Geography, University of Leningrad, whom I already knew.

**KALESNIK**, Stanislav Vikentevich, Professor of Physical Geography, University of Leningrad, and vice-president of the All-Union Geographical Society, whom I already knew.

**ORBUCHEV**, Sergei Vladimirovich, Laboratoria Prikambri, Akademiia Nauk SSSR. Geologist and physical geographer. Discoverer of the Cherkov Ridge in Siberia; reads English well.

**PETROV**, Mikhail Platonovich, University of Leningrad, whom I had met in Kiev.

**BUDYKO**, Mikhail Ivanovich, Director, Glavnaia Geofizicheskaya Observatoriia (Main geophysical observatory) in Leningrad, which is under the Hydrometeorological service. He has 800 under him in this laboratory. It is now producing the climatic atlas of the USSR, a large undertaking. He speaks English and reads widely in English literature (short stories and novels). He has been in America for a WMO meeting.

**TILANOVICH**, T. S.? Archives, All-Union Geographical Society (a librarian)

**LOSHKONOEVA**, N. M. Library, "

**KHARITONOVA**, M. I. " "

**VORONOV**, Emel'ian Efimovich, Secretary, All-Union Geographical Society.

**ISACHENKO**, A. G. Attached to chair of physical geography (Kalesnik), University of Leningrad.

**BABKOV**, Prof. in U. of Leningrad Ivan Ivanovich.

**BELOV**, Mikhail Ivanovich, Arctic and Antarctic Institute, Leningrad, Specialist on the history of the exploration of polar regions. Also bibliography.

**SOKOLOV**, Nikolai Nikolaevich, Laboratoria Aerometodov, Leningrad. Interested in geomorphology and in use of photographs.

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## SOVIET GEOGRAPHERS MET IN KIEV PREVIOUSLY KNOWN

SAUSHKIN, Iulian Glebovich, MGU  
 GORUNGO, Mikhail Borisovich, IG  
 GERASIMOV, Innokentii Petrovich, IG  
 GOGKMAN, Veniamin Maksovich, IG (in Moscow, was not in Kiev)  
 POKSHISHCHEVSKII, Vadim Viacheslavovich, IG  
 KONSTANTINOV, Oleg Arkadevich, Leningrad, Financial-Economic Institute  
 RIAZANTSEV, Sergei Nikolaevich, IG  
 ALAMP'EV, Petr Martinovich, Econ. Inst. Gosplan  
 GRIGOR'EV, Andrei Aleksandrovich, IG  
 GAVILOVA, Serefima Abramovna, Inst. Nauchnoi Informatsii AN SSSR  
 DAVITAYA, Feofan Farnesovich, Hydrometeorological Service, Moscow  
 KALESIK, Stanislav Viken'tevich, L  
 MACHIKIN, Feodor Mikhailovich, Kiev.  
 SHCHUKIN, Ivan Semenovich, MGU  
 SEMEVSII, Boris Nikolaevich, L. Al-55-67.  
 SALISNCH'EV, Konstantin Alekseevich, MGU  
 VALEV, B. B. MGU (Bulgaria) Docent, Candidate Geographic Sciences.  
 VUL'F, Mark Borisovich, L. Agricultural Institute, Pashkin.  
 ZAIKHNIKOV, V. T. IG  
 KHARCHENKO, Andrei Semenovich, Kiev  
 KOMAR, Igor Valerianovich, IG  
 POMES, Moise Isaakovich, IG  
 RIABCHIKOV, Aleksandr Maksimovich MGU  
 MAIERGOIZ, Isaak Moiseevich, MGU  
 KOVALOV, Sergei Aleksandrovich MGU  
 NIKOL'SKII, Igor Vladimirovich MGU  
 KALASHNIKOV, Tatyana Mikhailovna, MGU  
 KRUGLIAKOVSKII, Anatoli Nikolaevich, IG (Librarian)  
 ZAMORII, P. K. Kiev  
 ZHIRMUNSKII, M. M. IG (book on Germany)  
 KHOREV, B. S. IG (Secy. section of population and cities, Moscow branch,  
 Geog. Soc.)

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Cheliabinskii otdel. Uchenye zapiski, vyp. 2, 1957.

Chernovitskii otdel. Uchenye zapiski, vyp. 1-2, 1958-1959

Izvestiia Chernovitskogo otdela Geograf. o-va, vyp. 1, 1958

Estoniskii filial. Ezhegodnik Estonskogo Geografich. o-va, 1957 (1957), 1958 (1959).

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SHORT SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE  
 ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE  
 NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF SOVIET GEOGRAPHERS, ACADEMICIAN I. P. GERASIMOV,  
 ON THE EXCHANGE OF SCIENTIFIC GEOGRAPHIC DELEGATIONS BETWEEN  
 THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES

I. At the beginning of discussions both sides agreed on the following:

1. The discussion is based on point 5 of section II of the Soviet-American agreement on exchanges in scientific, technical, cultural fields for 1960-1961 concluded on November 21, 1959: "Both parties agree to provide for an exchange of delegations of geographers of four to six persons for three to four weeks, with a program to be agreed upon by appropriate organizations."

2. An exchange of geographic delegations will be sponsored by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Association of American Geographers.

3. Academician I.P. Gerasimov will be responsible for making arrangements on the Soviet side and Professor Chauncy D. Harris on the American side.

4. Delegations shall consist of six members from each country. The following specialties may be represented: physical geography (for example, geomorphology, climatology, hydrology, and biogeography), economic geography, and cartography.

5. The period of visit of each delegation may be four weeks.

II. The American side proposes to arrange visits in the United States to the following types of establishments:

a. Centers of geographic research and training in universities or research institutes (for example, American Geographical Society in New York, departments of geography in selected universities such as the University of Chicago, University of Wisconsin, University of Utah, or Syracuse University, the Department of Geology of Columbia University).

b. Government departments utilizing geographic research (for example, Weather Bureau, Department of the Interior for the Geological Survey, Department of Agriculture for questions of the study and conservation of soils, Office of Land Management, Forest Service, Division of Geography of the Bureau of the Census in the Department of Commerce, Area Development Office of the Department of Commerce, National Park Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Map Division in the Library of Congress).

c. Regional projects for the utilization of natural resources (for example, irrigation projects in Utah or Colorado, water management in the Tennessee Valley Authority, new residential developments in New York City or Chicago).

d. National parks, two or three as convenient in the itinerary.

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IV. The Soviet side, taking into consideration the above-mentioned proposals of the American side, suggests for consideration the following plan for analogous arrangements:

a. Centers of geographic research in universities or research institutes (for example, the Geographical Society of the USSR in Leningrad and its Moscow branch; Institute of Geography of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; Faculties of geography in the universities in Moscow, Leningrad, Tbilisi, and Tashkent, Museum of Earth Sciences in Moscow University; Scientific-Research Institute of the Arctic and Antarctic in Leningrad; Main Geophysical Observatory).

b. State establishments utilizing geographic research (for example, SOPS, the Council for the Study of Productive Forces, Academy of Sciences of the USSR; Main state hydrometeorological service; VASKhNIL, Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; GUGK, Main office of geodesy and cartography).

c. Regional projects for the utilization of natural resources (for example, state farms or collective farms of suburban type, grain-production, cotton-production, and of subtropical crops; one of the Volga power stations and large hydraulic construction project; new urban construction and planning in Moscow and other cities.)

d. National parks, two or three, as convenient in the itinerary.

V. For the accomplishment of this program, the Soviet side considers as suitable the organization of the itinerary for the American delegation in the USSR amounting to about 10,000 kilometers (by air, automobile, boat, and train) along the following lines:

1. Moscow. Visits to scientific and state establishments and institutions of higher learning; urban construction; industry; suburban farming.

2. Leningrad. Visits to research institutions and institutions of higher learning. Industry.

3. Moscow-Yalta by car. Visits of state and collective farms; visits of national parks; observation of the geographical landscape.

4. Yalta-Sochi by boat.

5. Sochi-Sukhumi by car. Visit of state farms and collective farms, resorts, and parks, observation of the geographical landscape.

6. Sukhumi-Tbilisi by train.

7. Tbilisi. Visit of scientific establishments and institutions of higher learning.

8. Tbilisi-Tashkent by air.

9. Tashkent. Visits of scientific and educational institutions, and also state and collective farms.

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